

Fig 1A

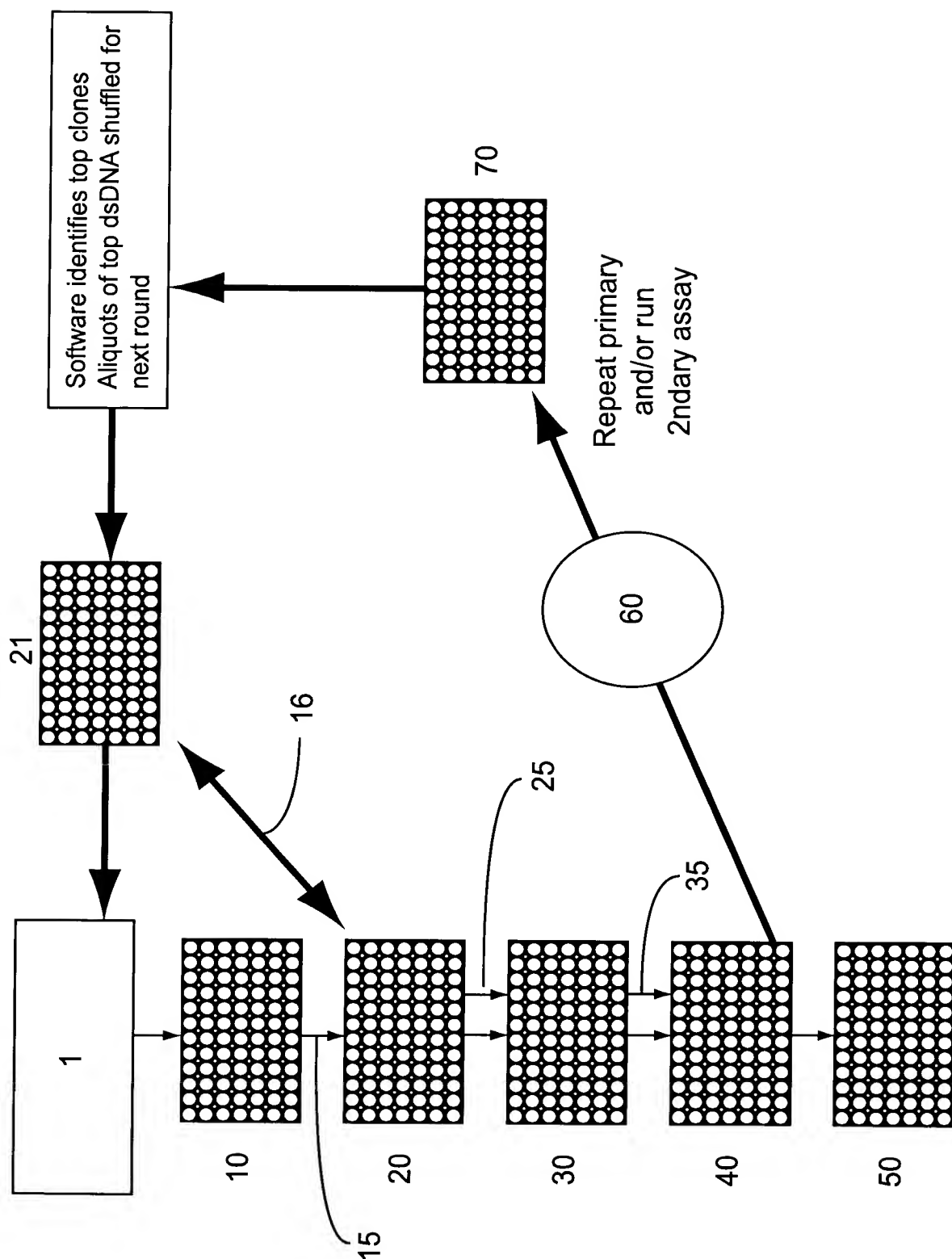


Fig. 1B

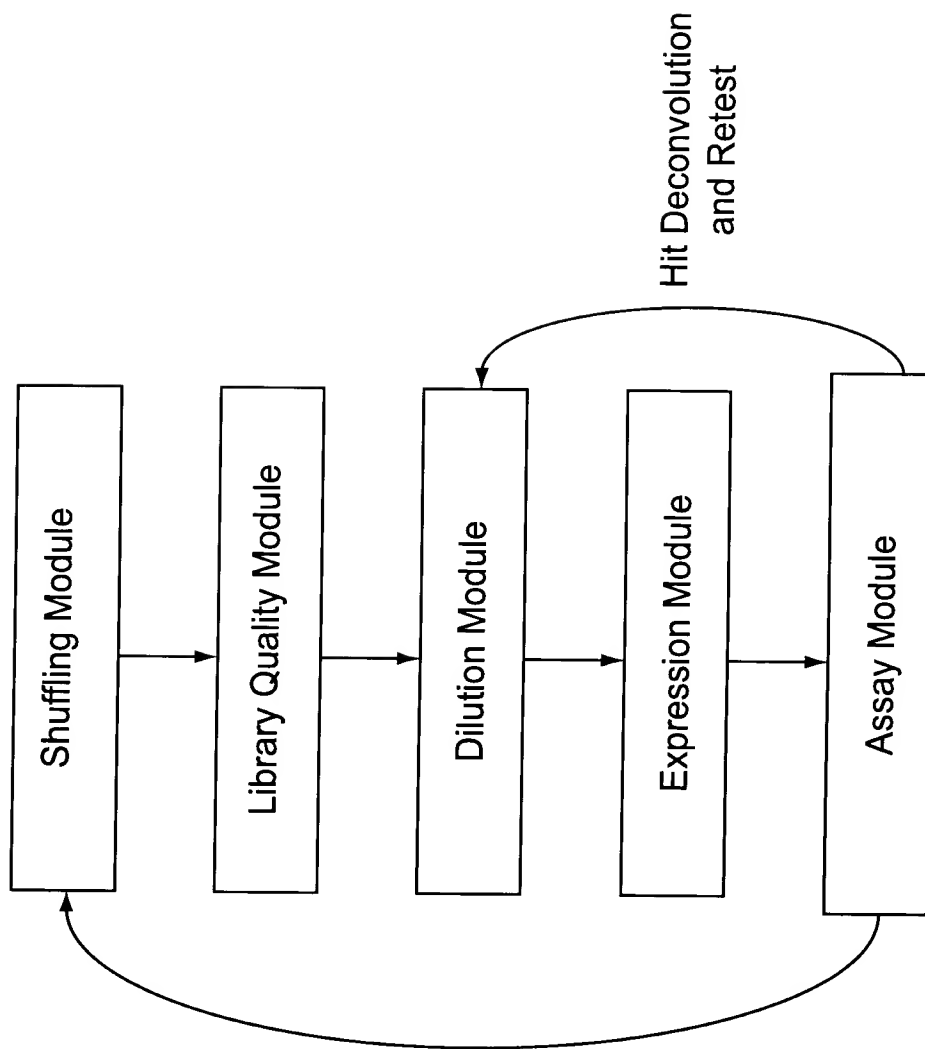


Fig. 2

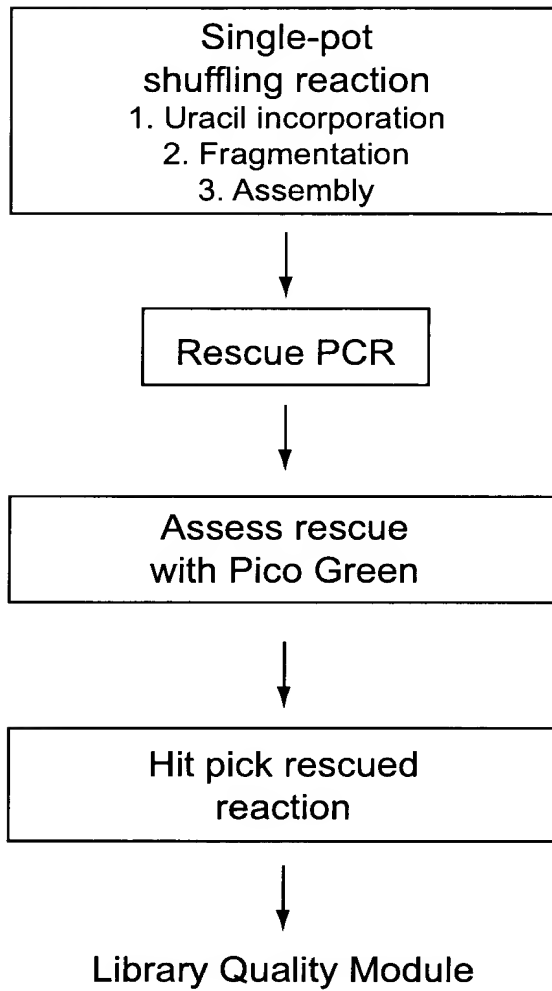


Fig. 3

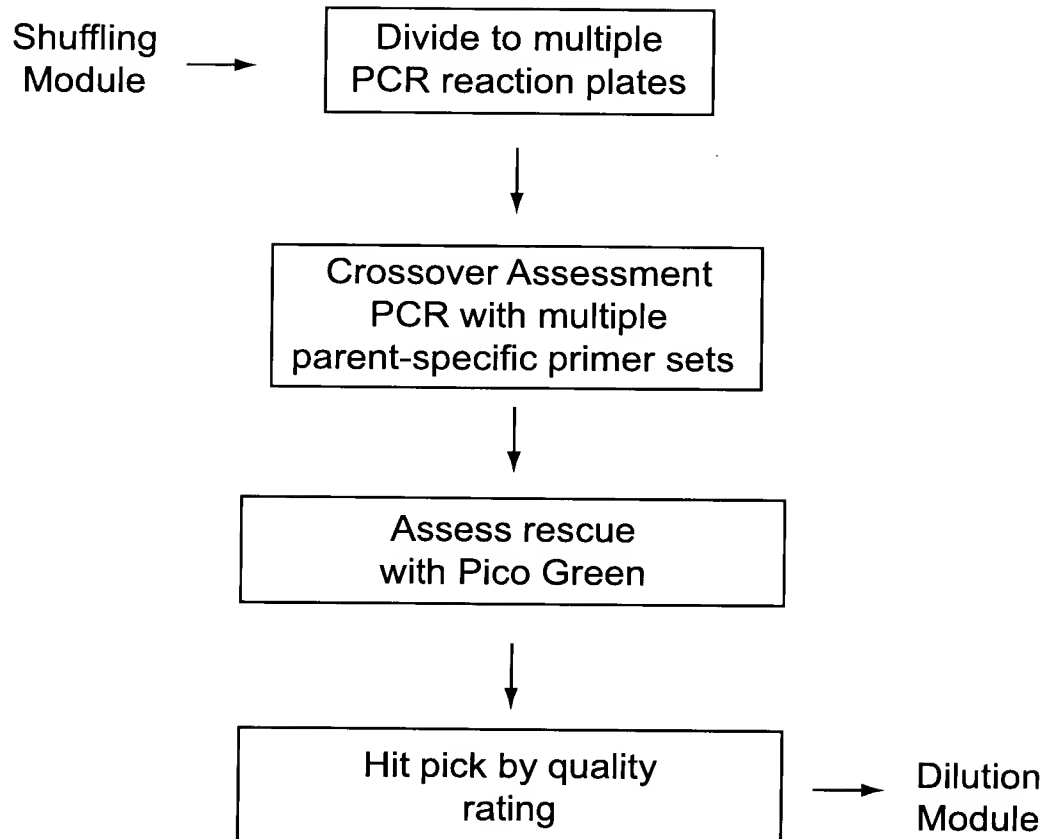


Fig. 4

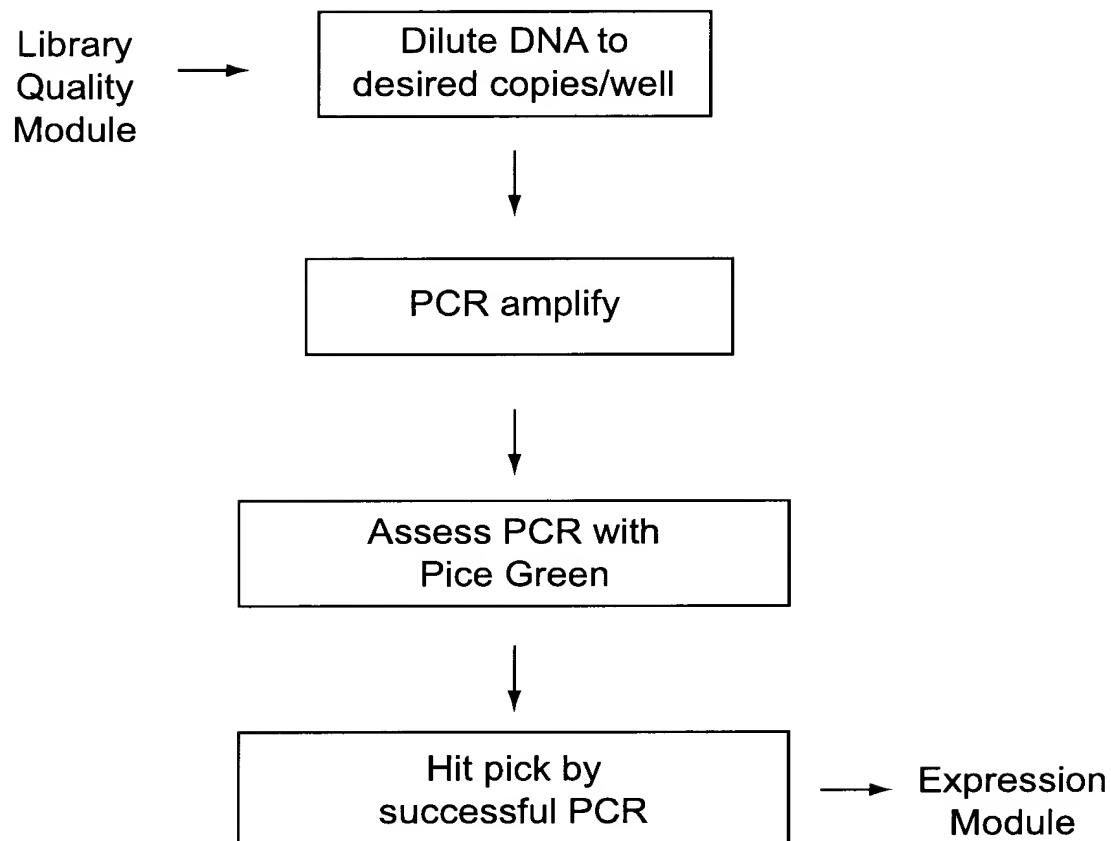


Fig. 5

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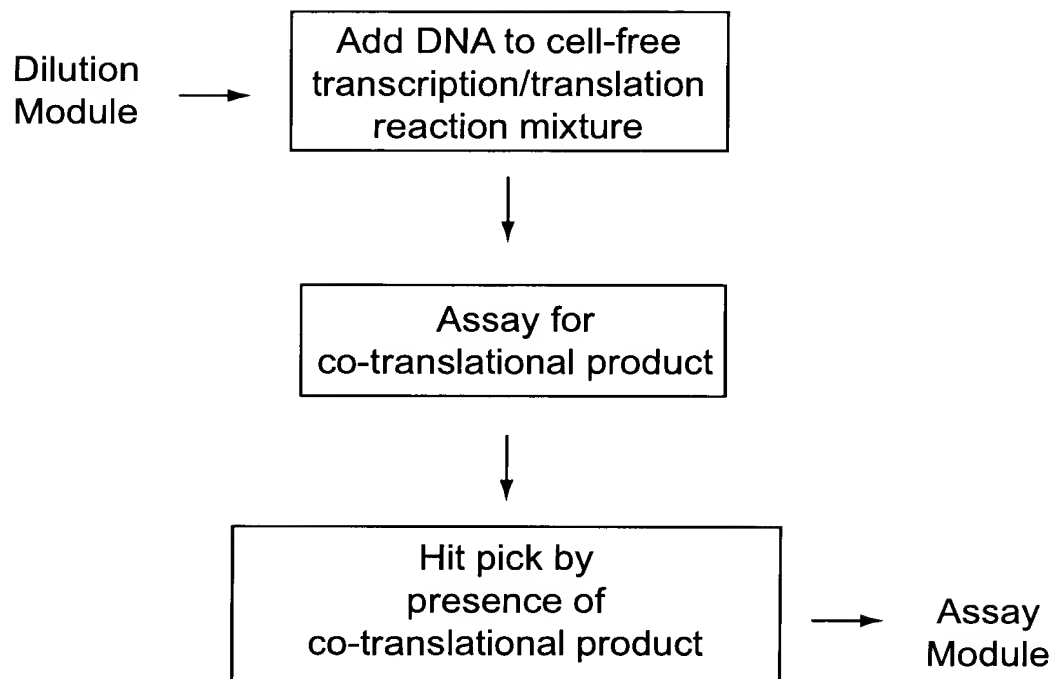


Fig. 6

09760010-011001
T00TF0-0T009Z60

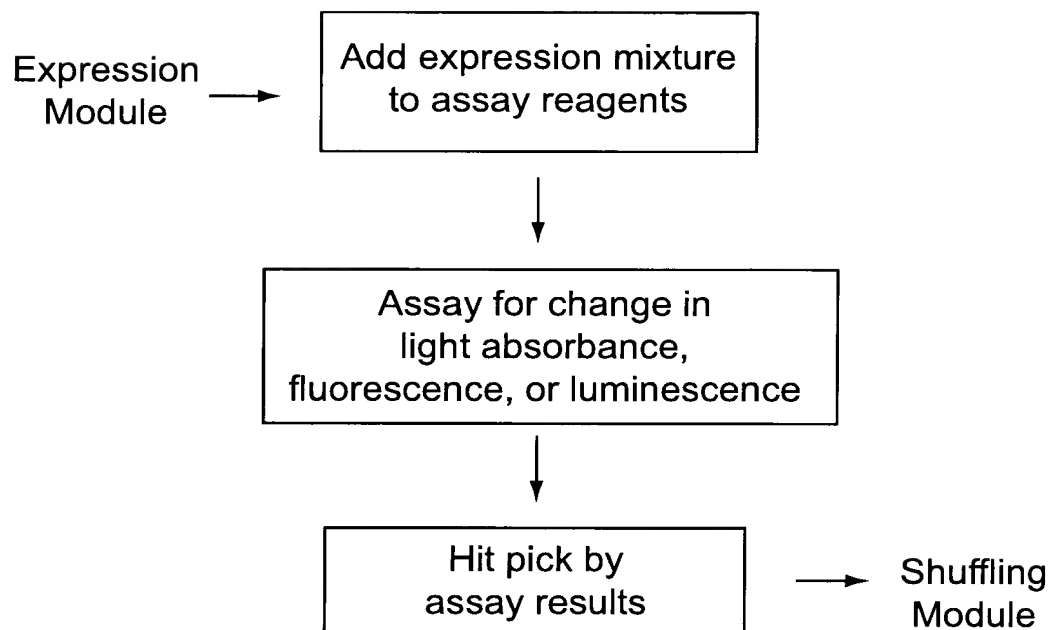


Fig. 7

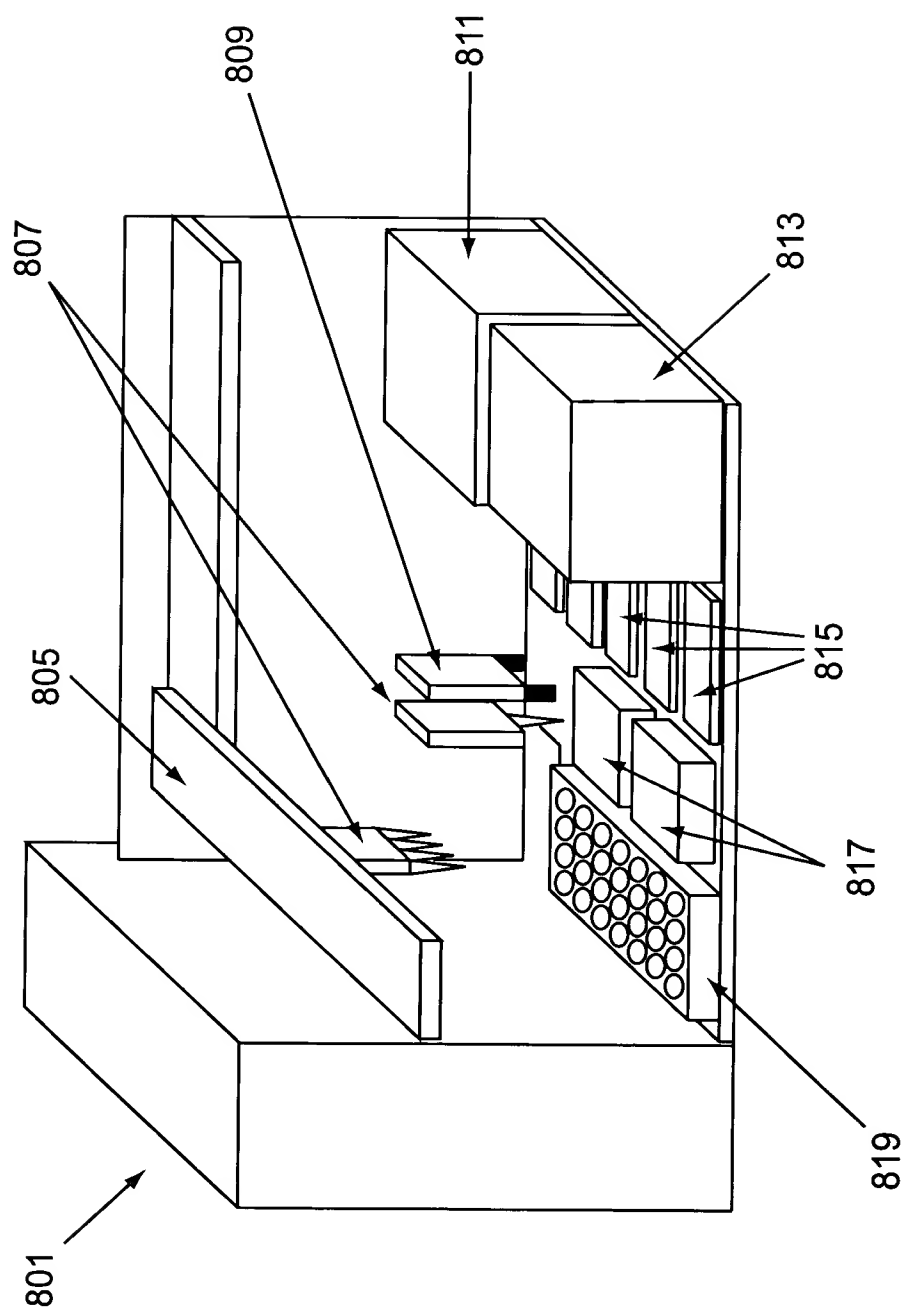


Fig. 8

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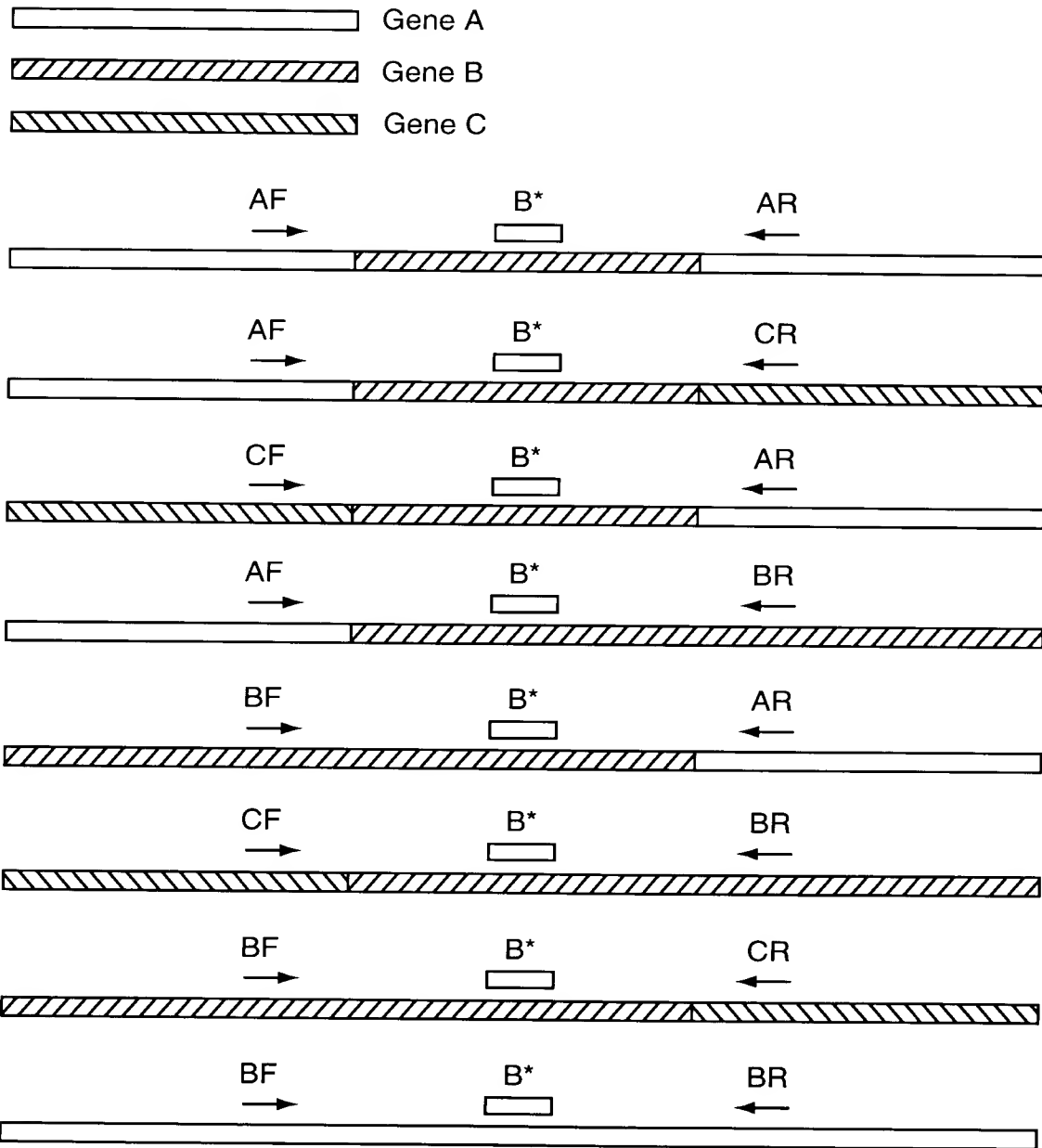


Fig. 9A

09760010-011001

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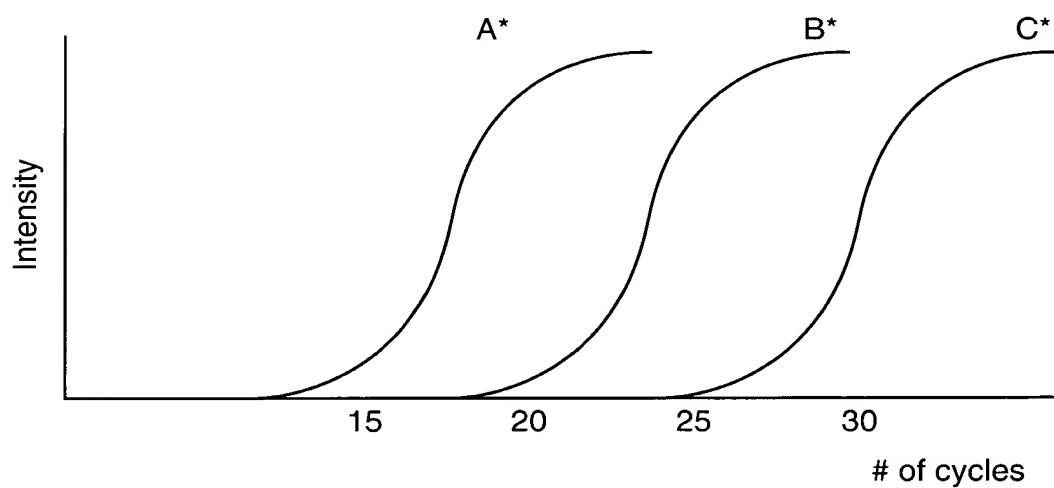
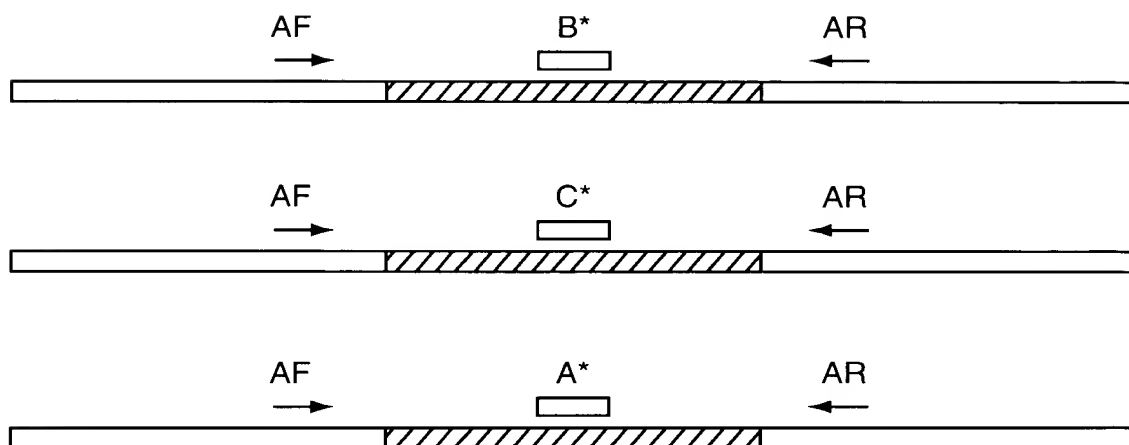


Fig. 9B

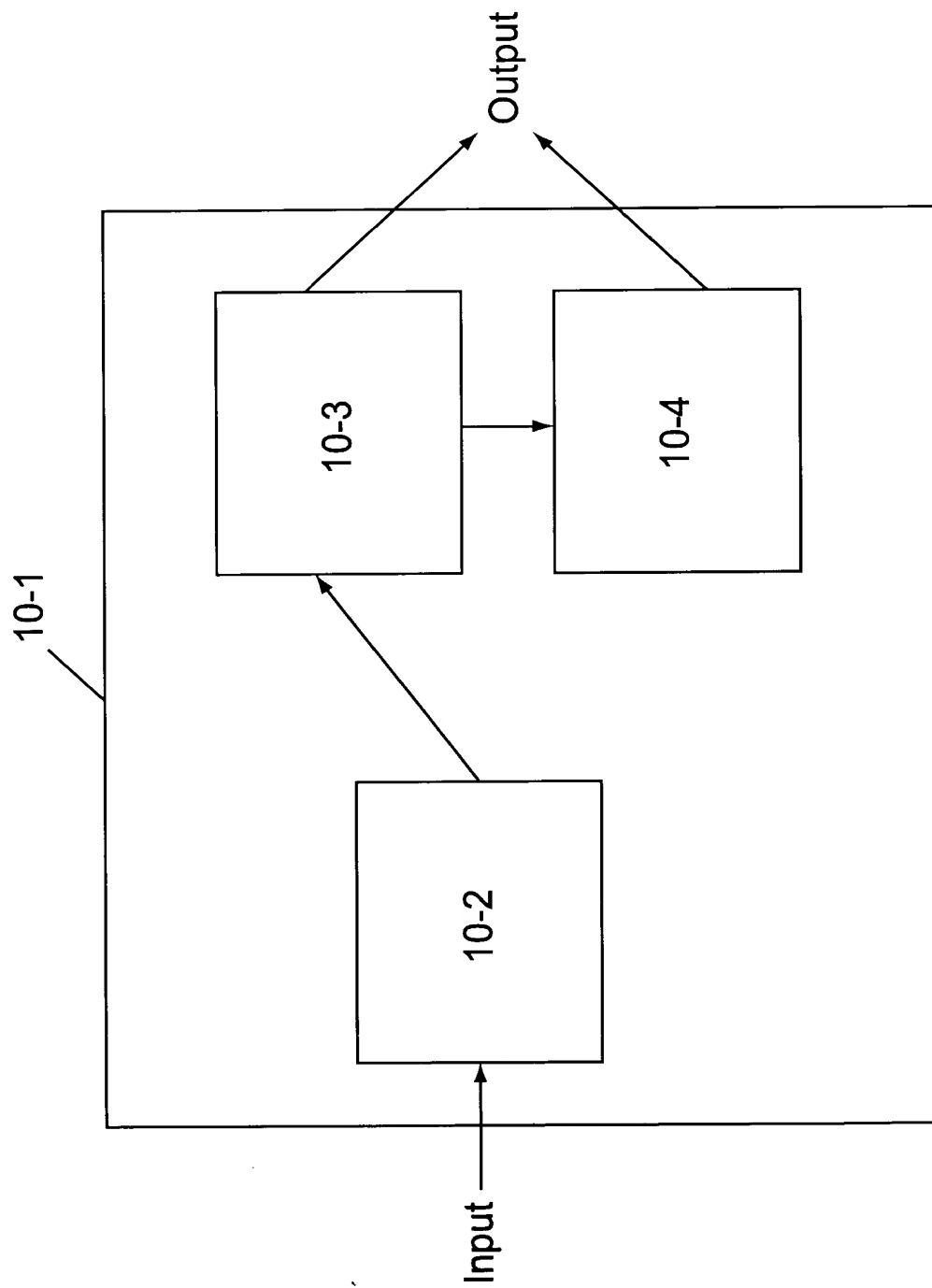


Fig. 10

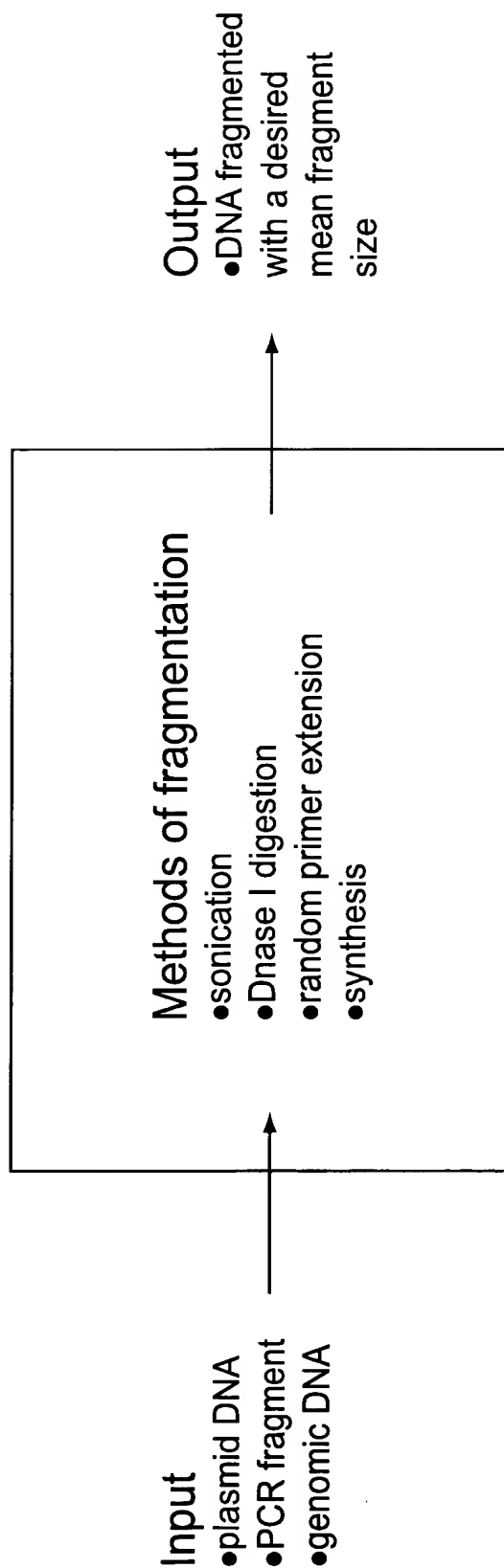


Fig. 11

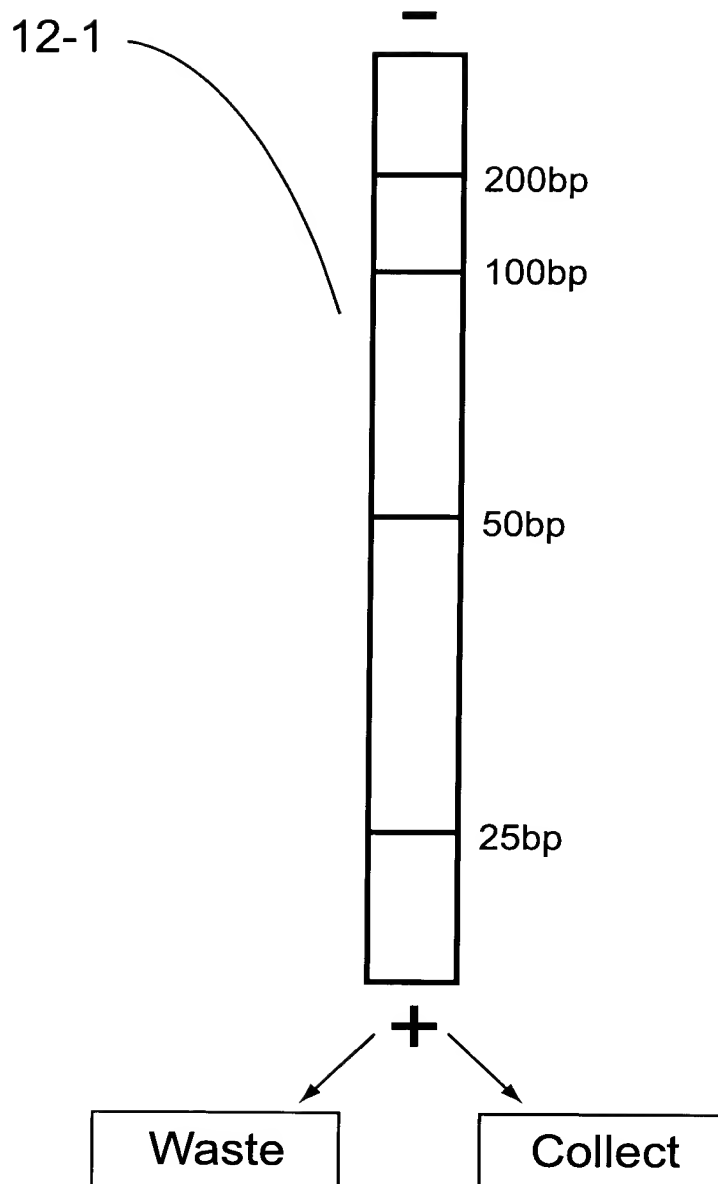


Fig. 12

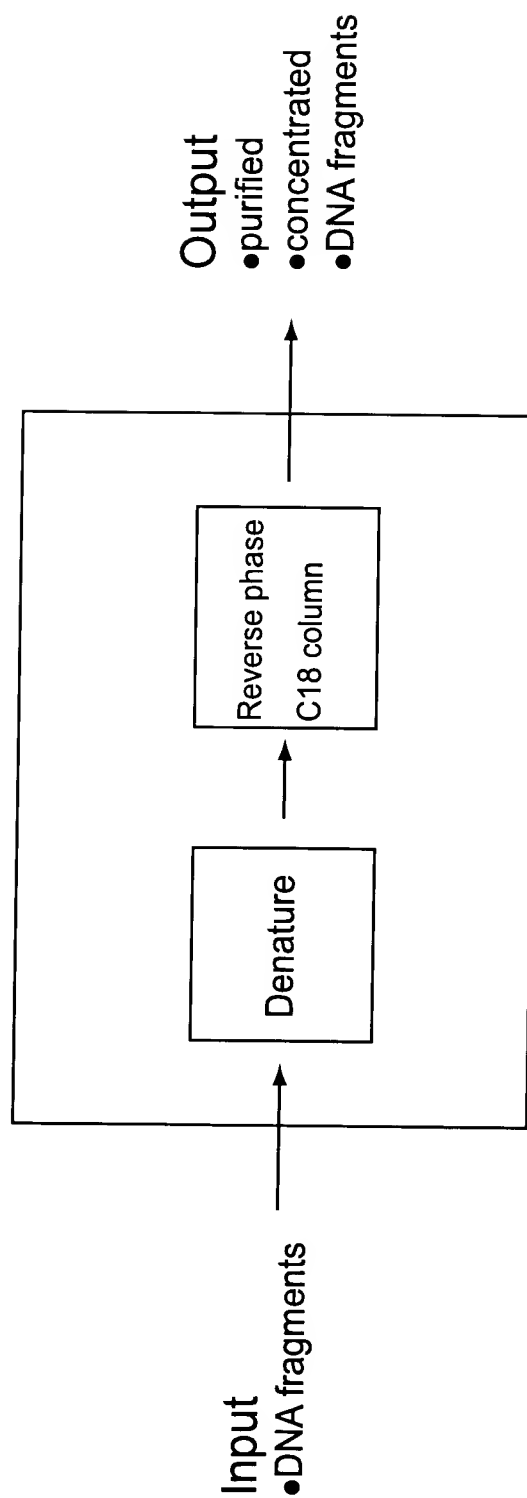


Fig. 13

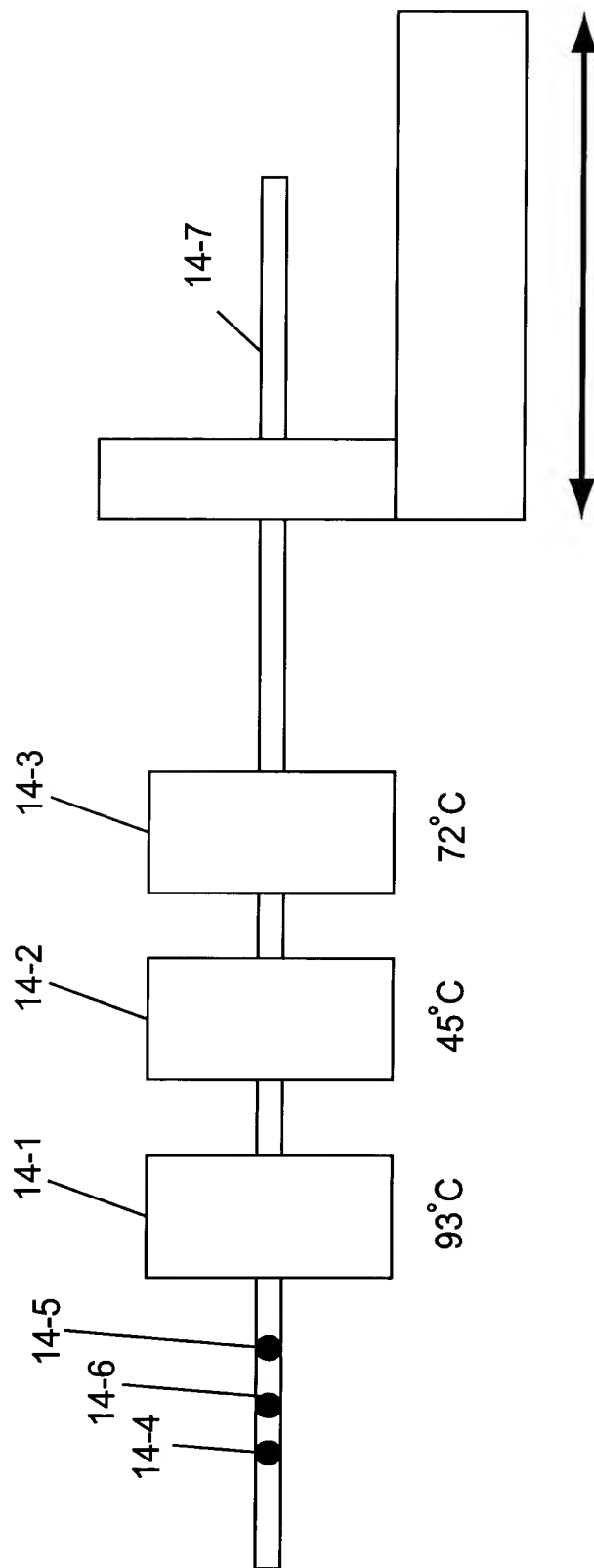


Fig. 14

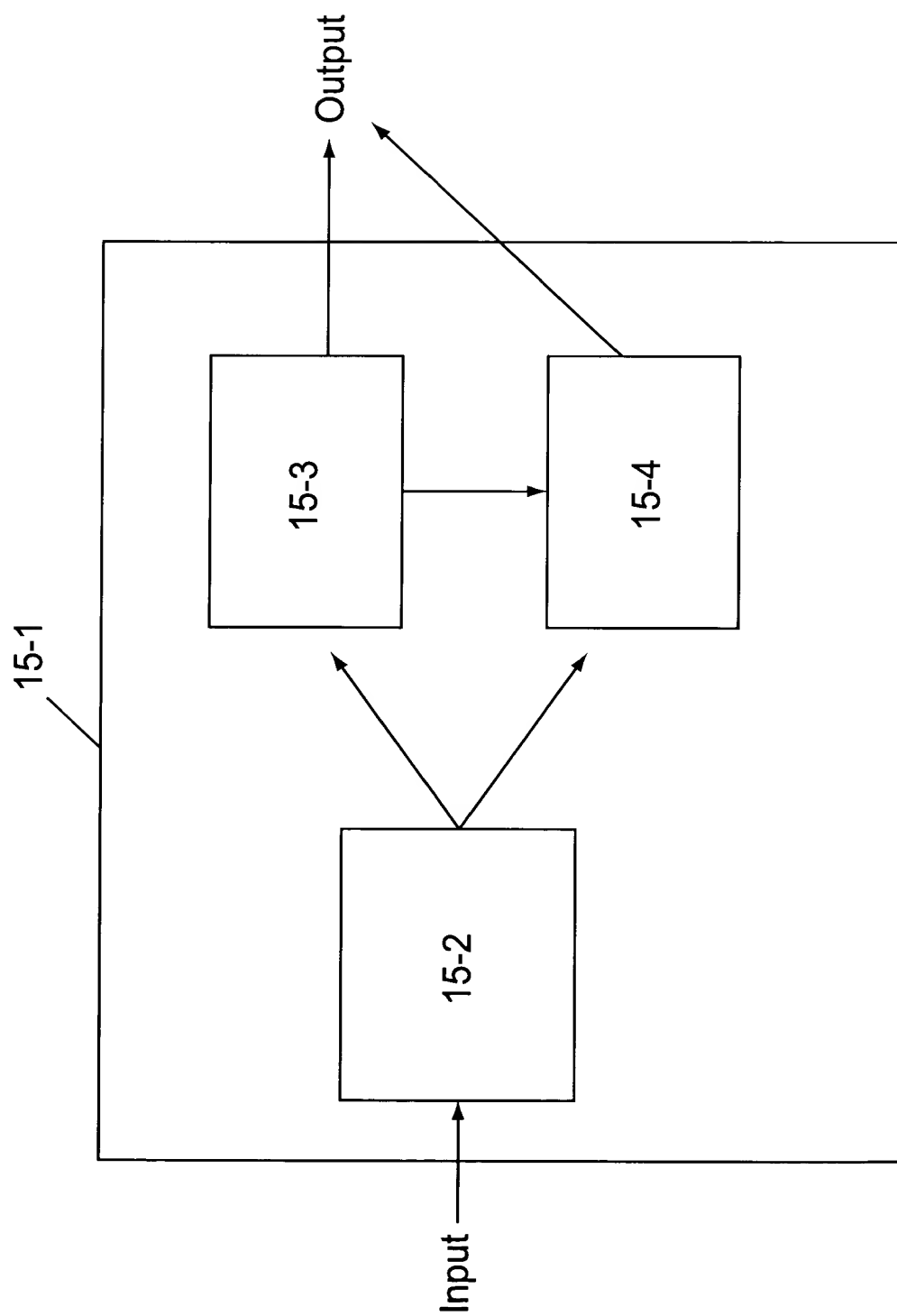


Fig. 15

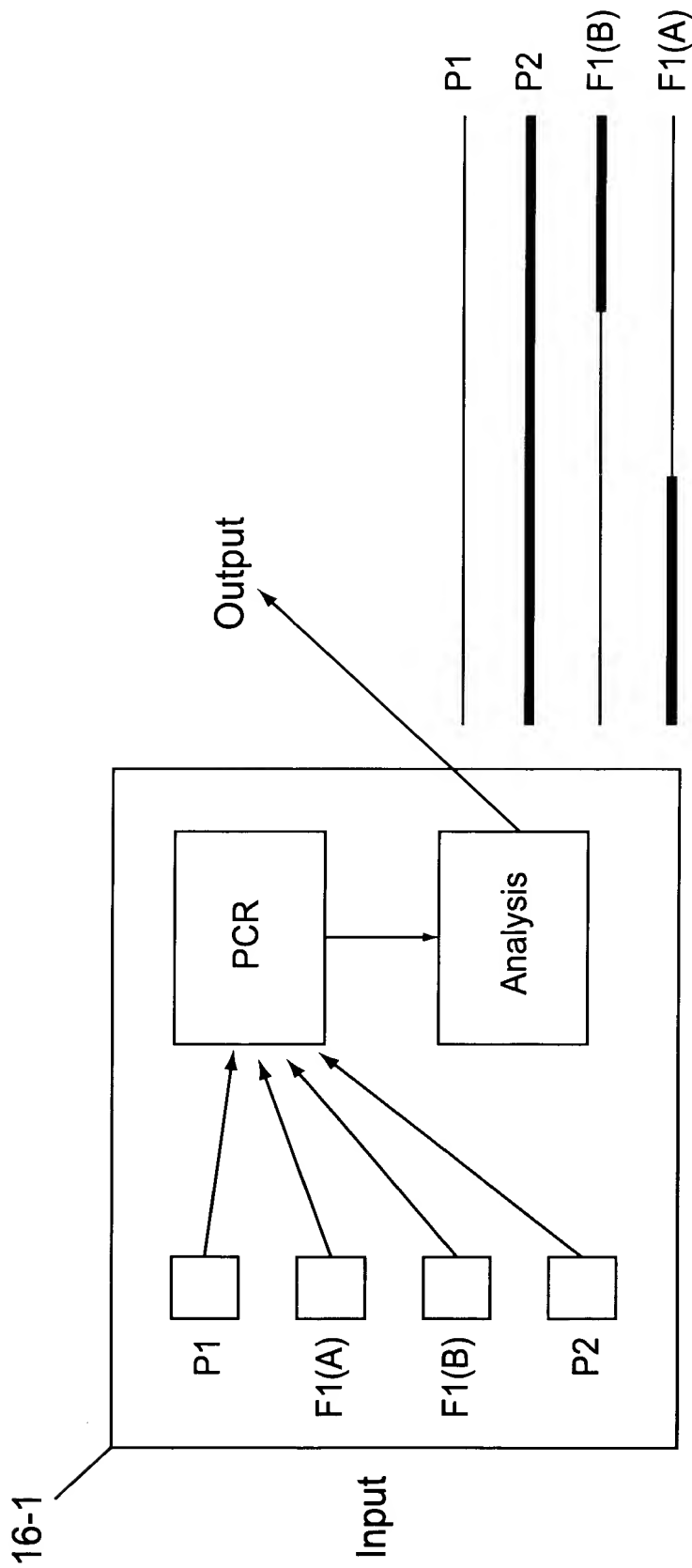


Fig. 16

Enrichment method for ivTT products

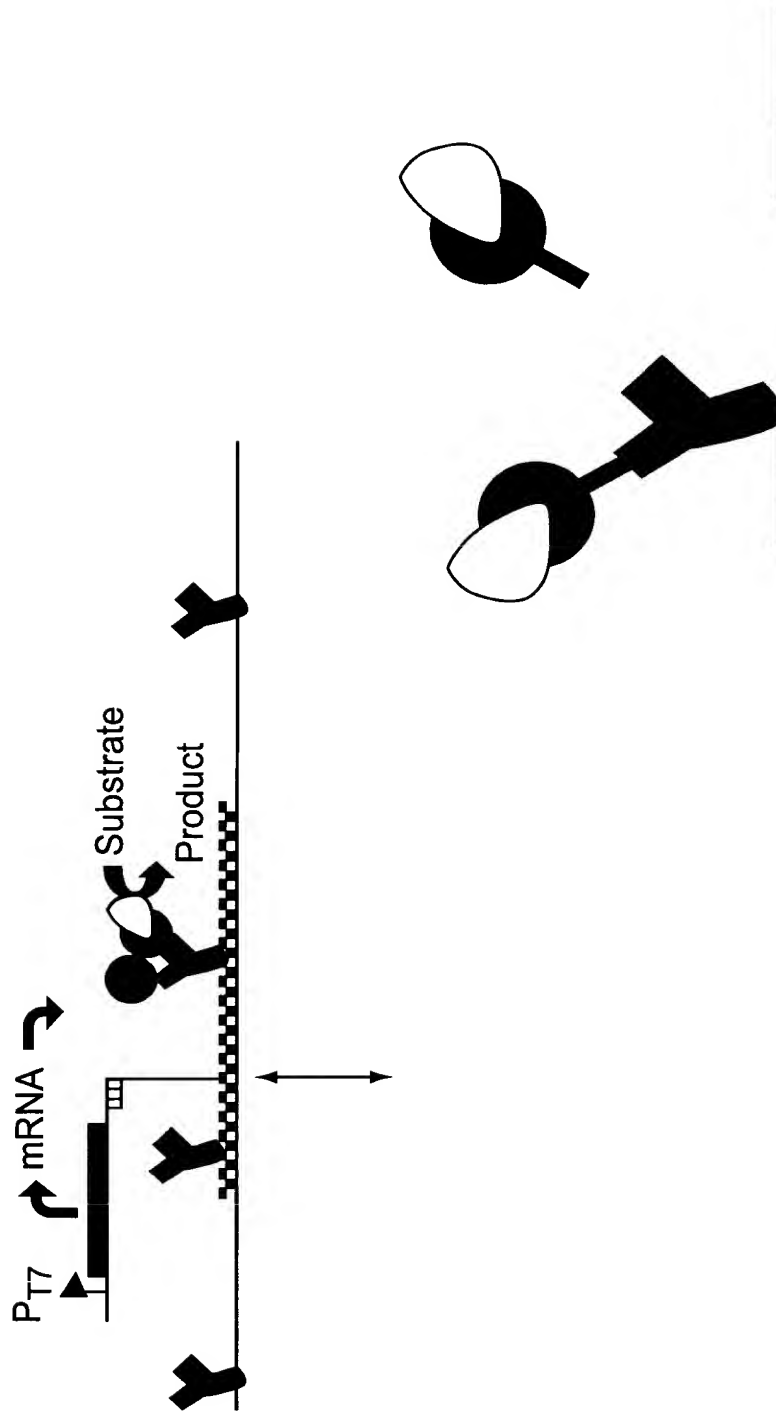


Fig. 17A

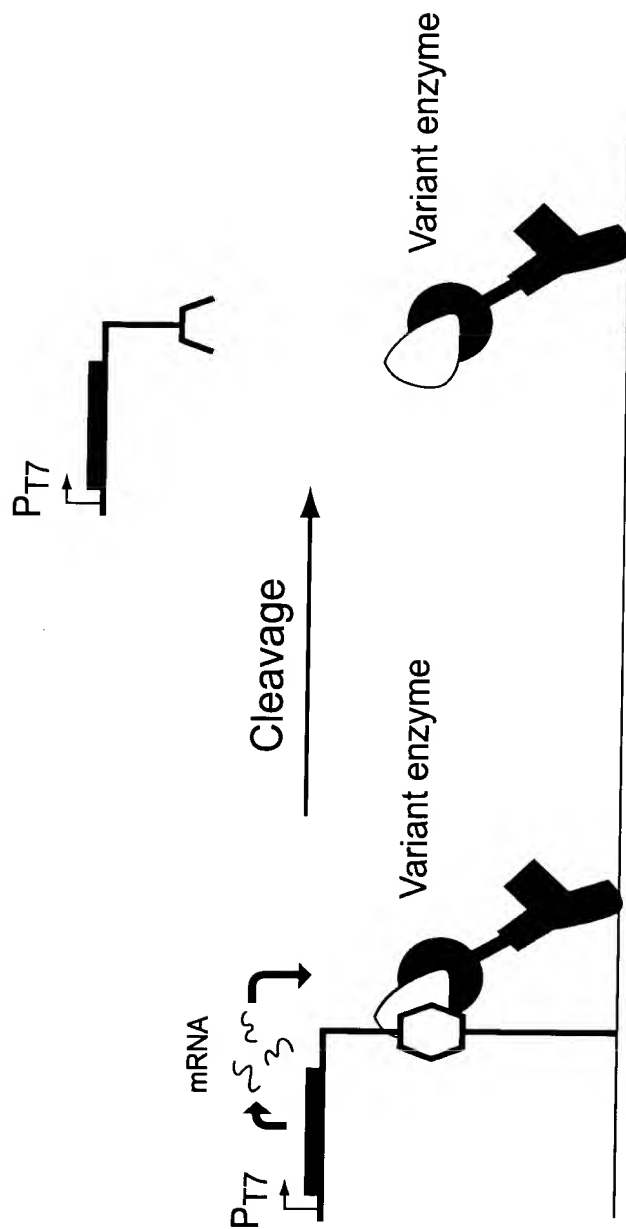


Fig. 17B

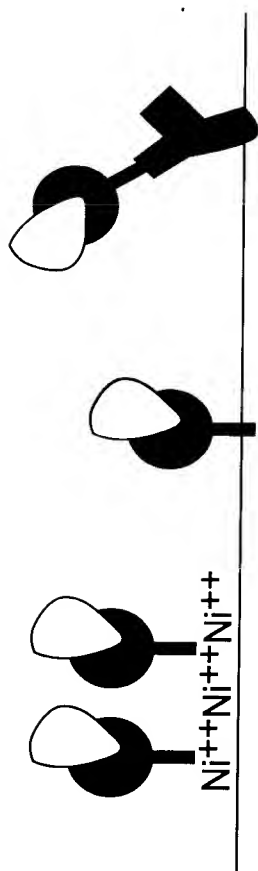


Fig. 17C

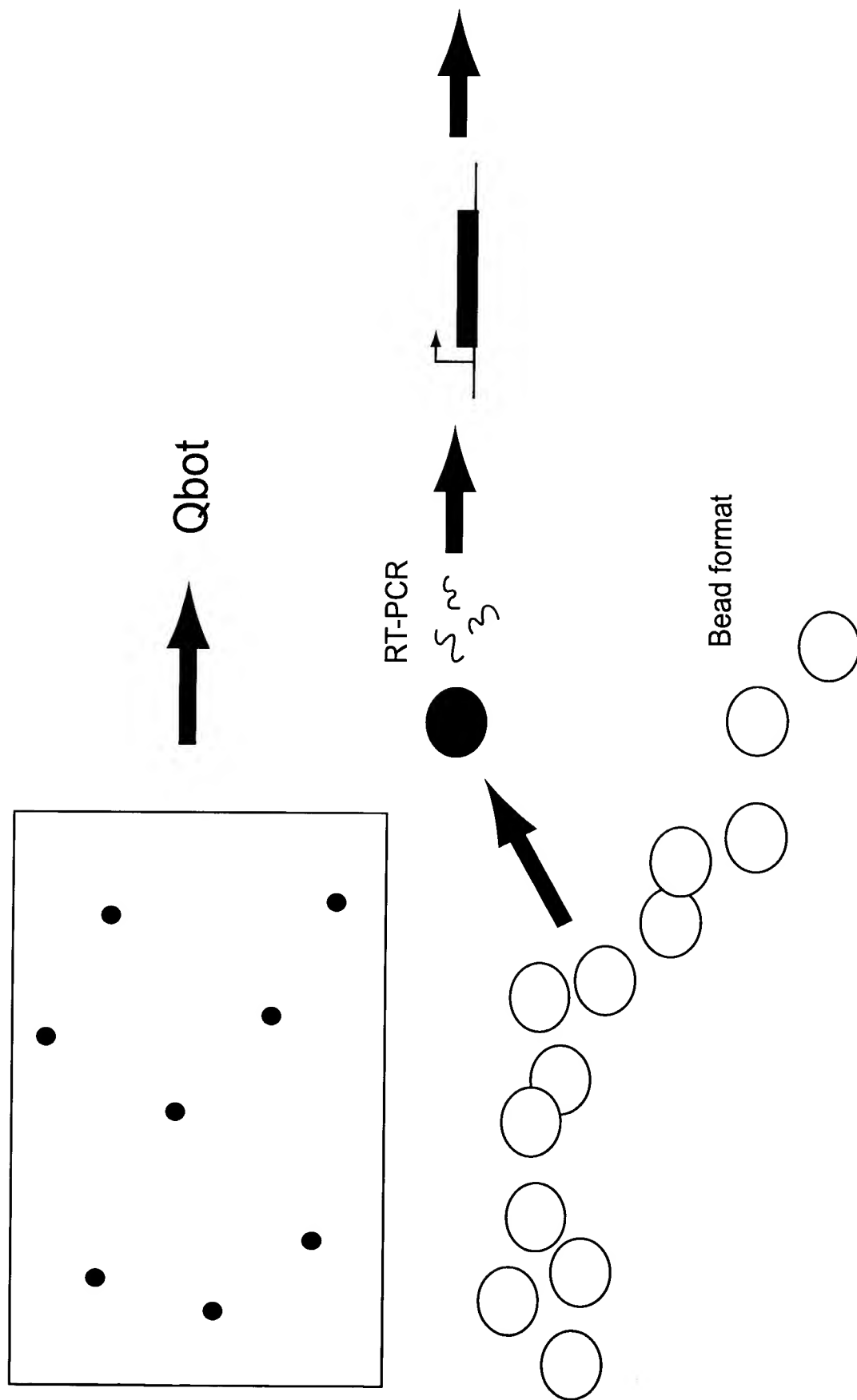


Fig. 17D

The diagram illustrates the workflow of the mRNA-based biosensor. It begins with the transcription of a DNA template containing a P_{T7} promoter, which produces mRNA. This mRNA is then translated by a ribosome into a protein. The protein binds to a soluble substrate, releasing an insoluble product. The protein is then used in an RT-PCR assay to amplify a specific mRNA sequence, which is then detected by a colorimetric assay using a substrate and a colorimetric reagent.

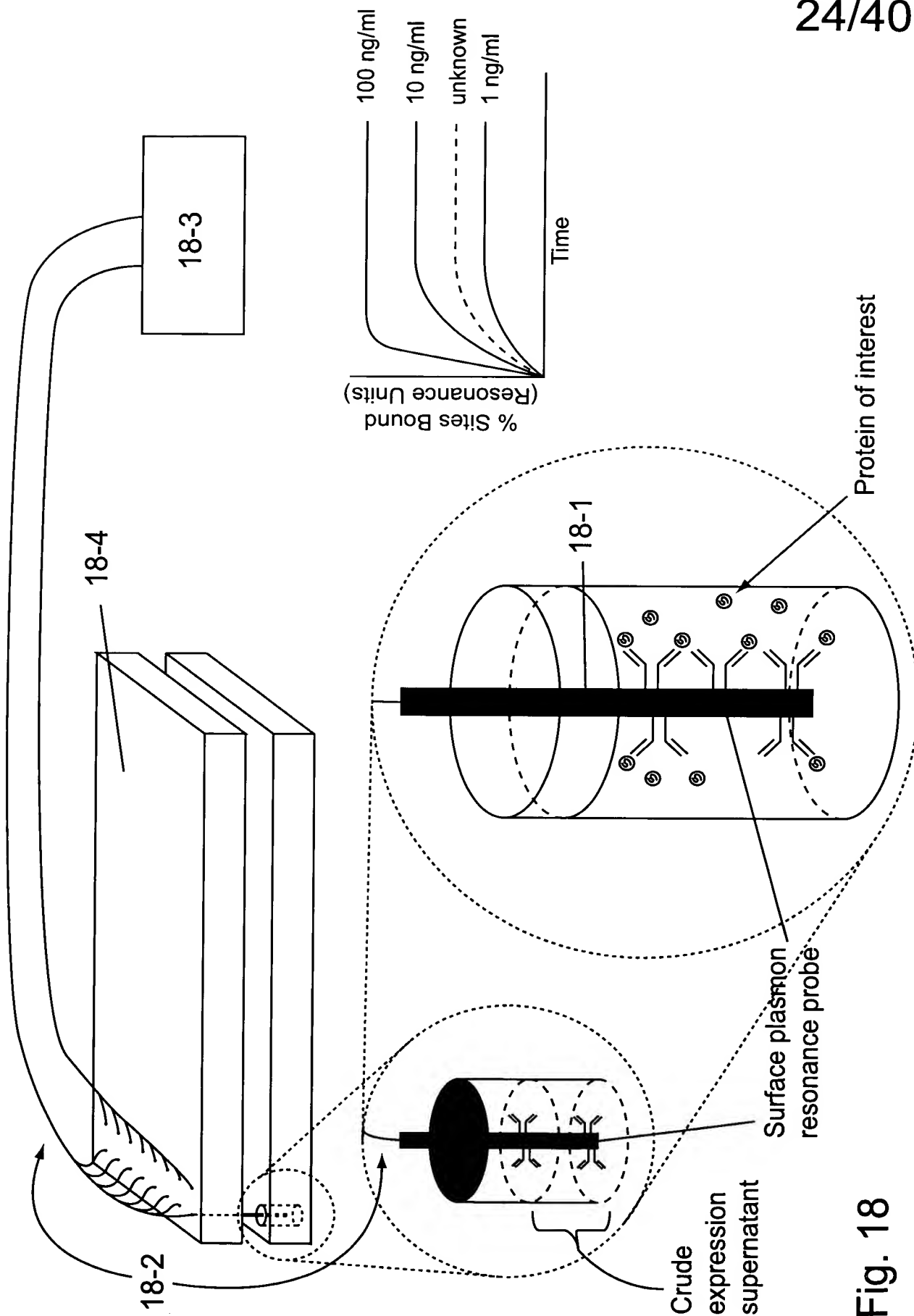
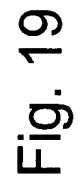


Fig. 18



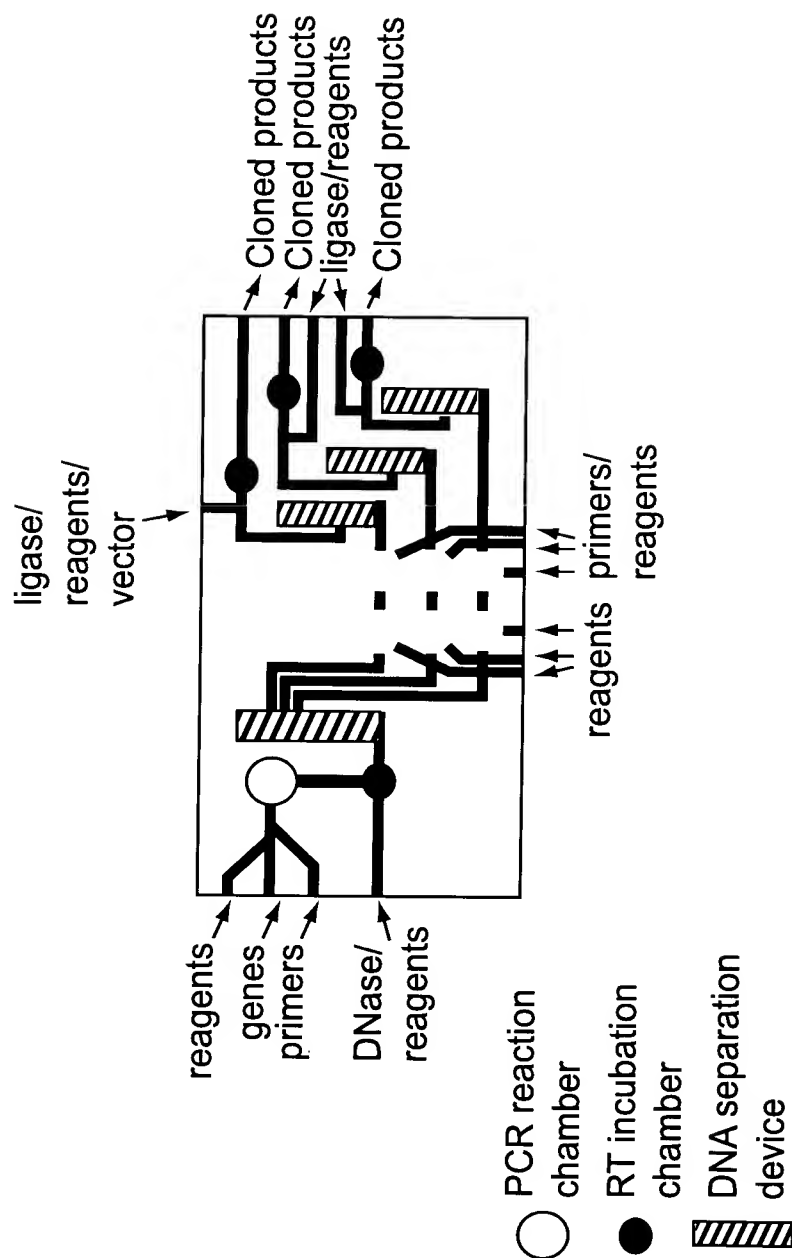


Fig. 20

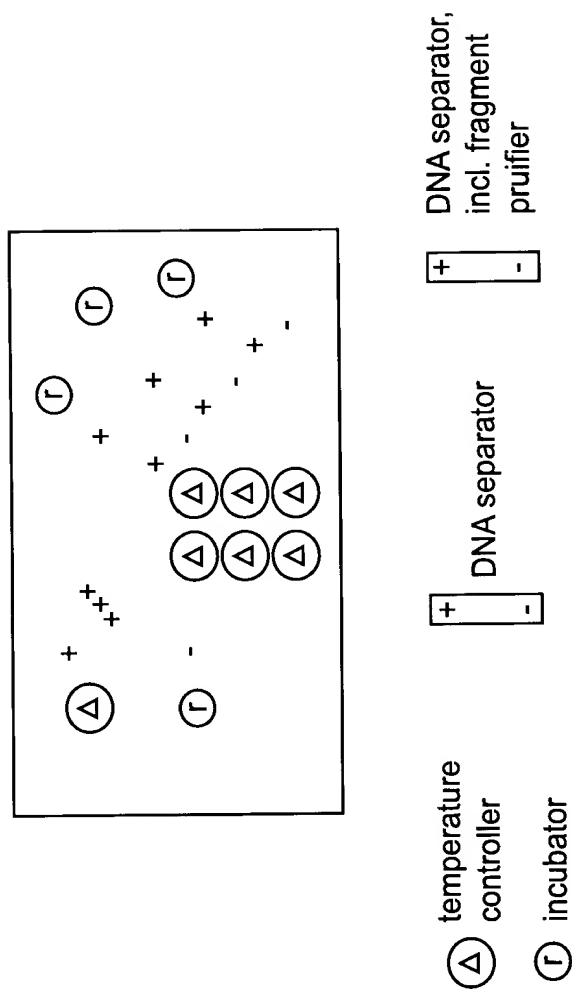


Fig. 21

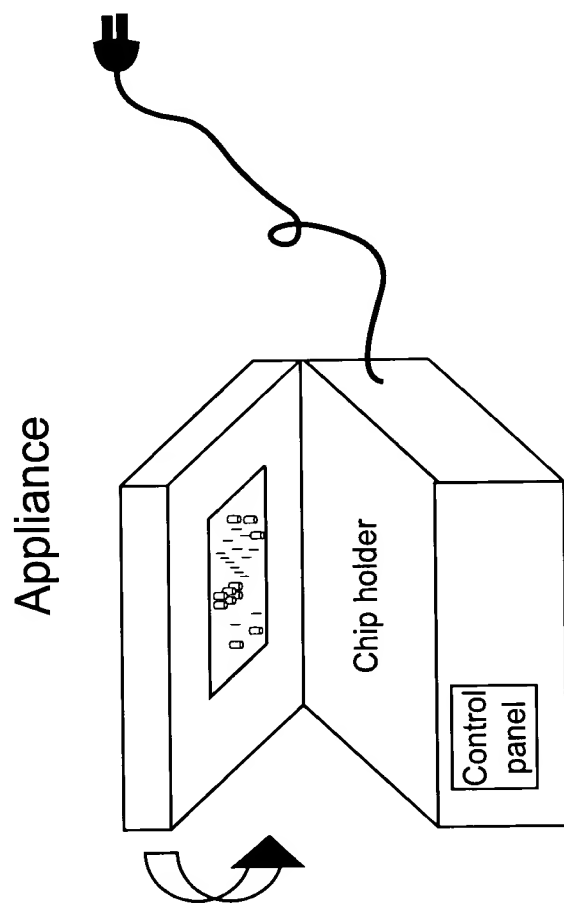


Fig. 22

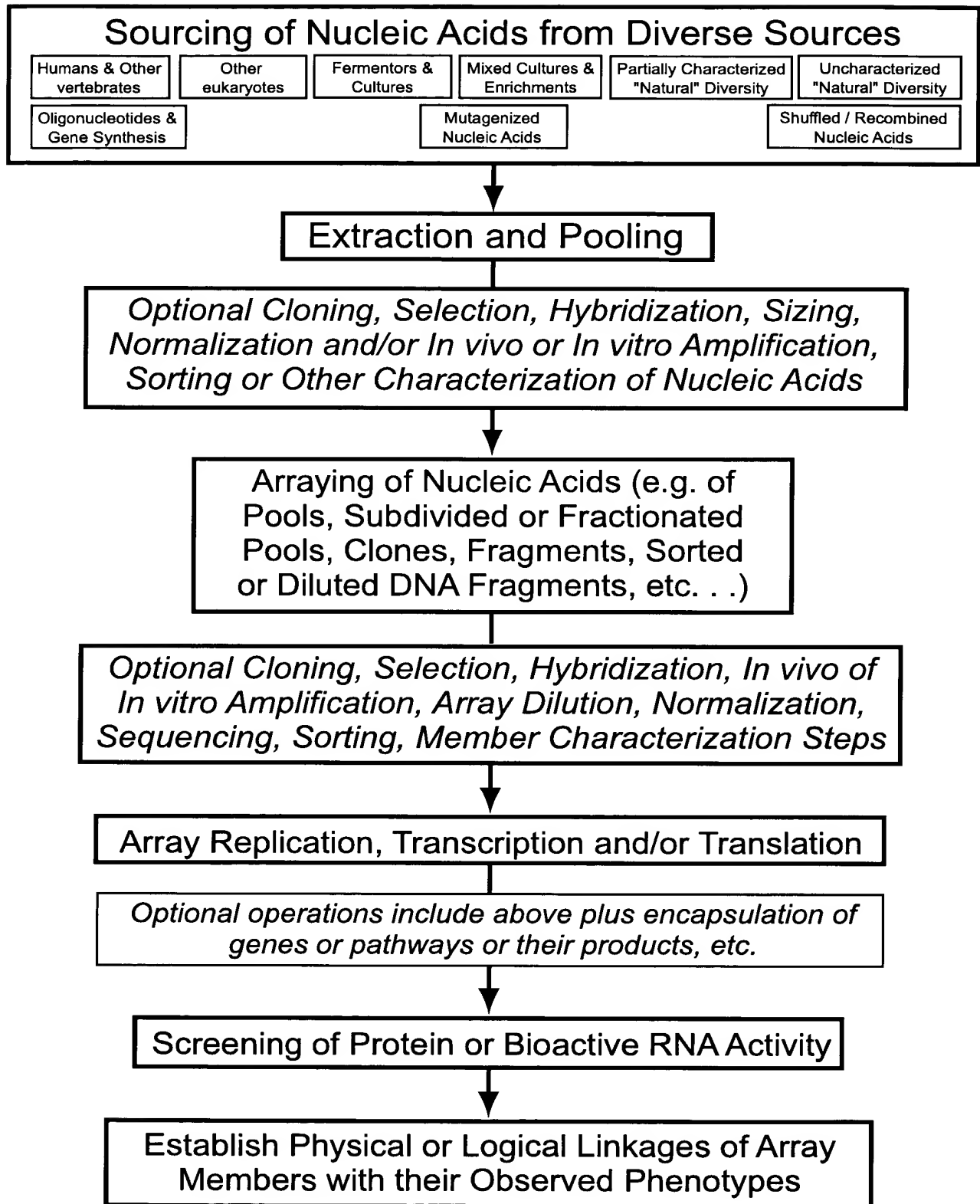


Fig. 23

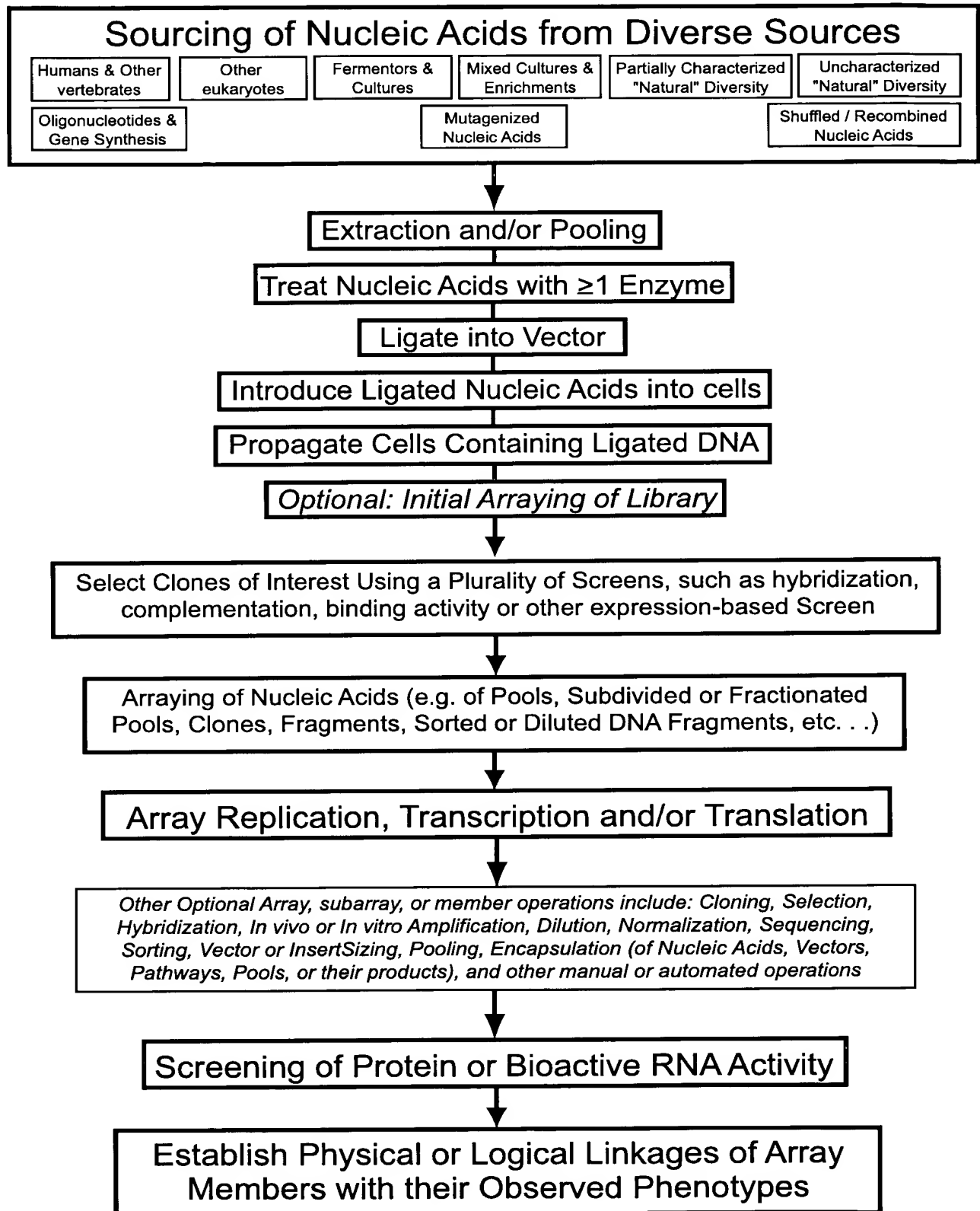


Fig. 24

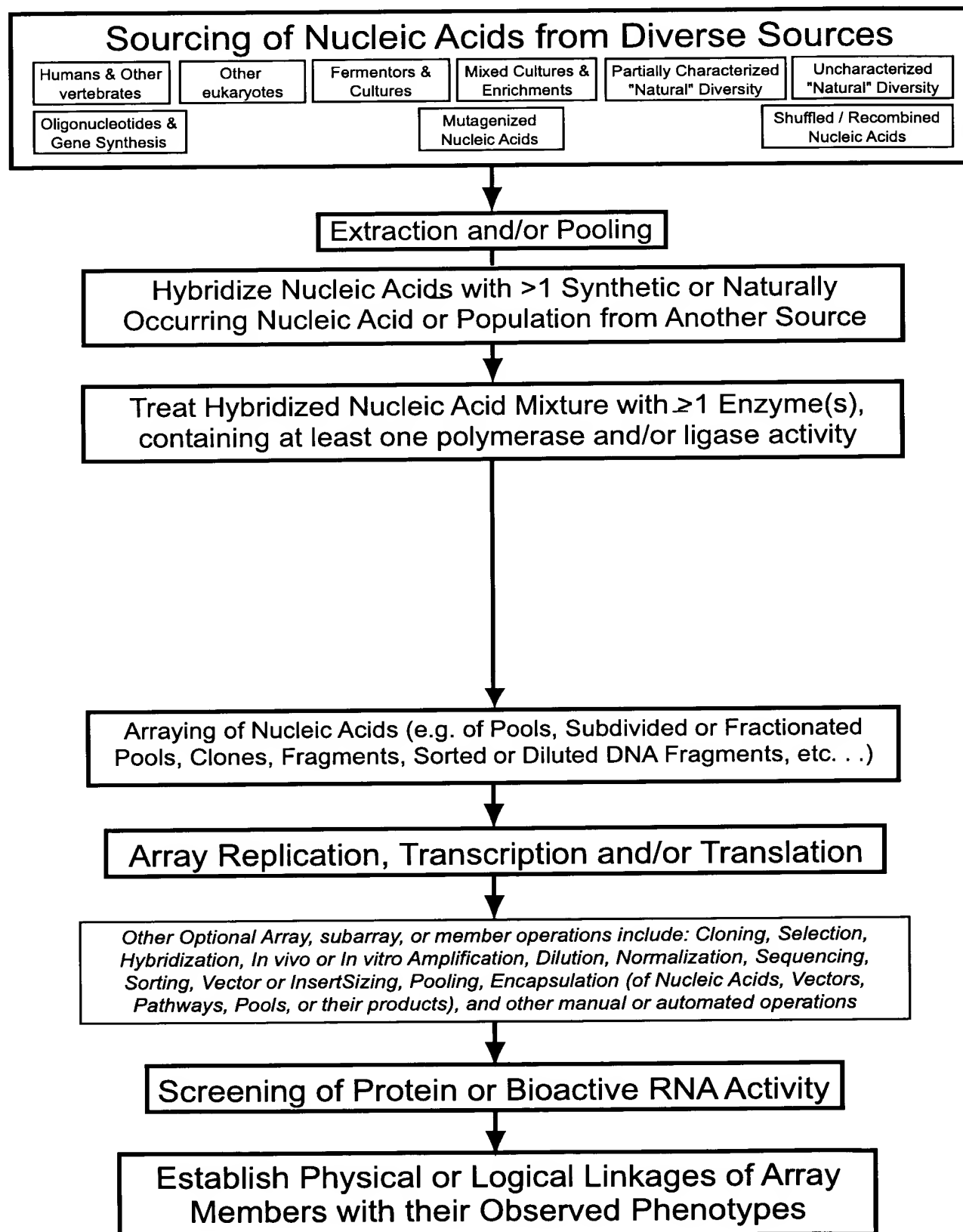


Fig. 25

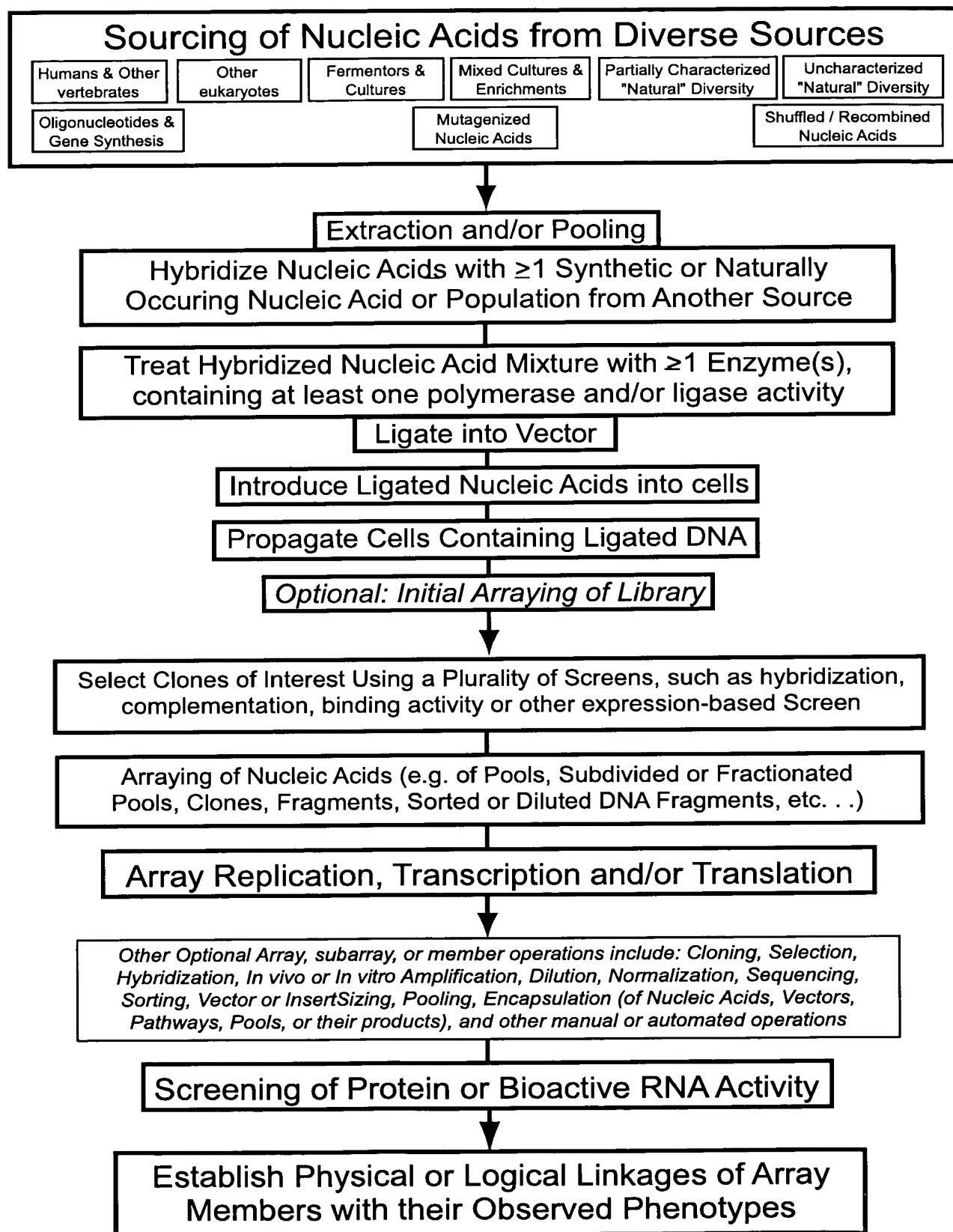


Fig. 26

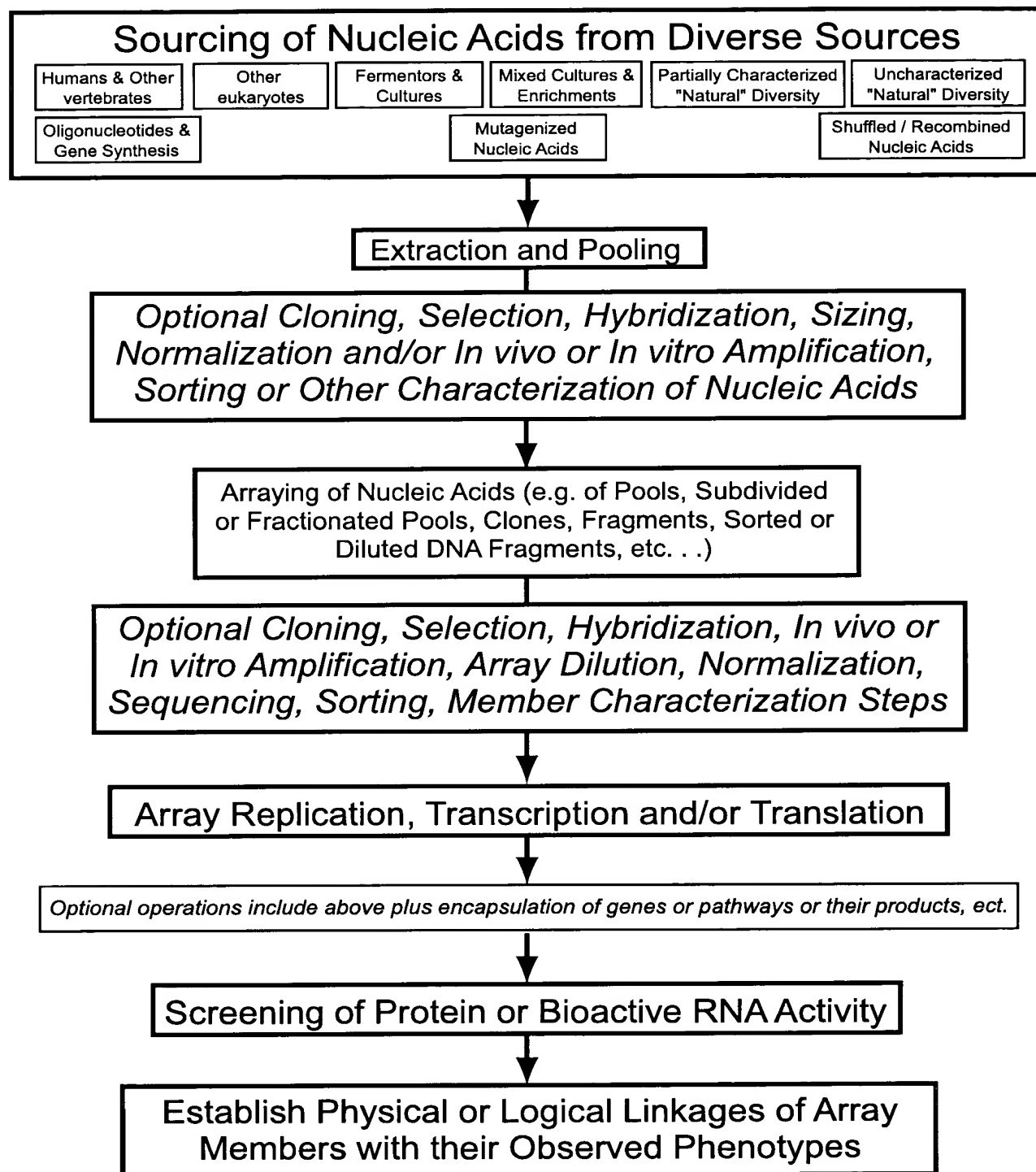


Fig. 27

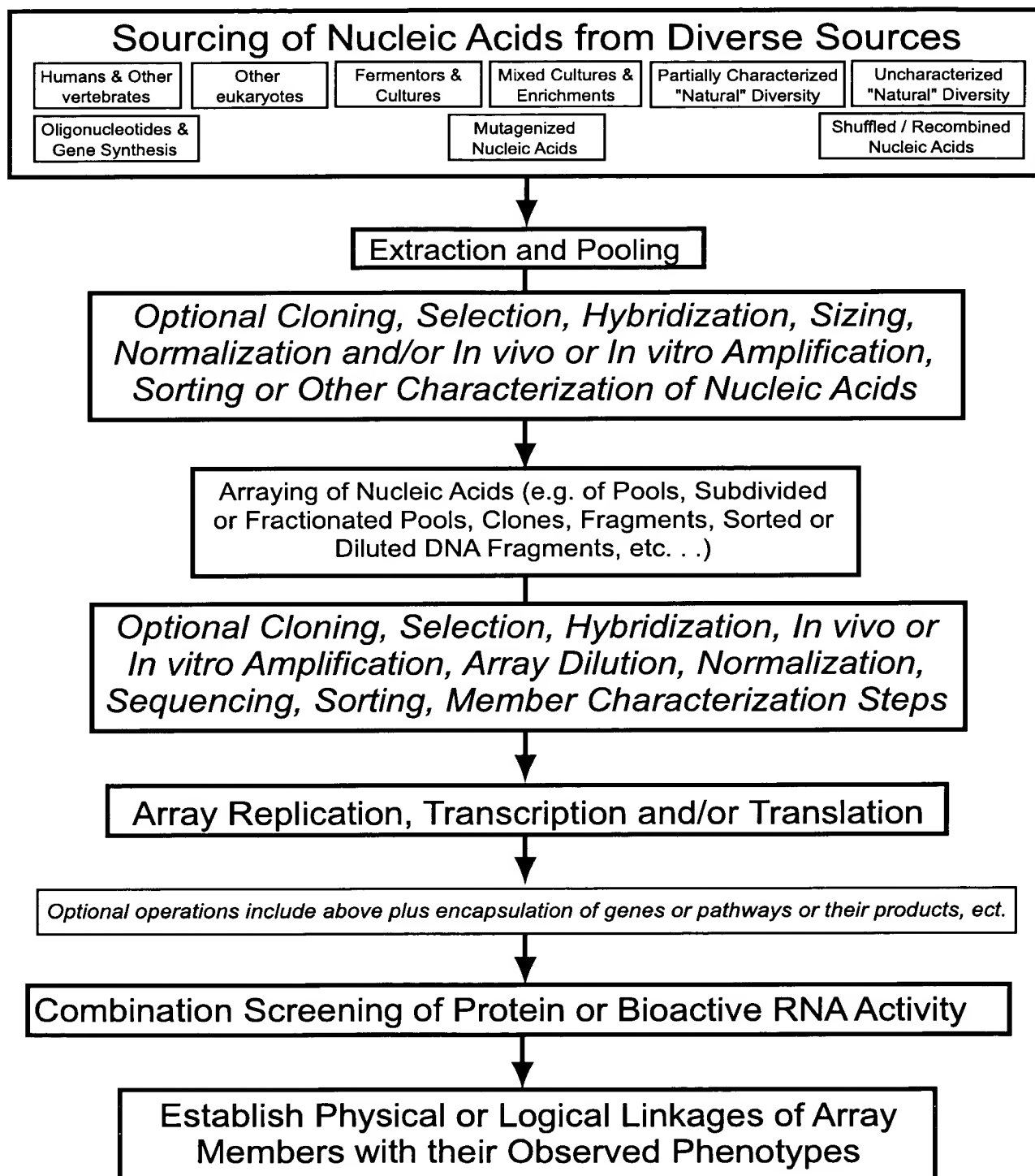


Fig. 28

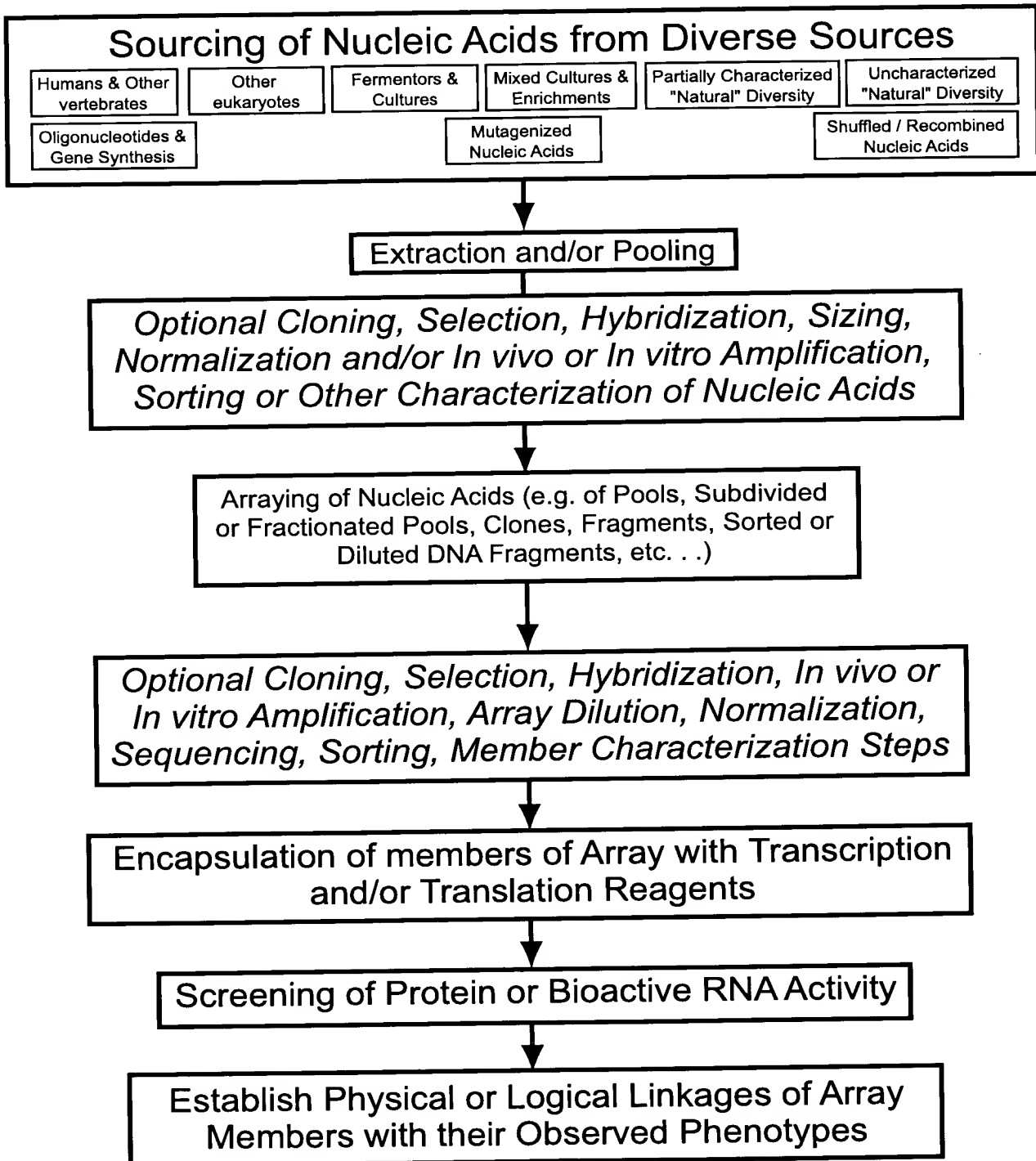


Fig. 29

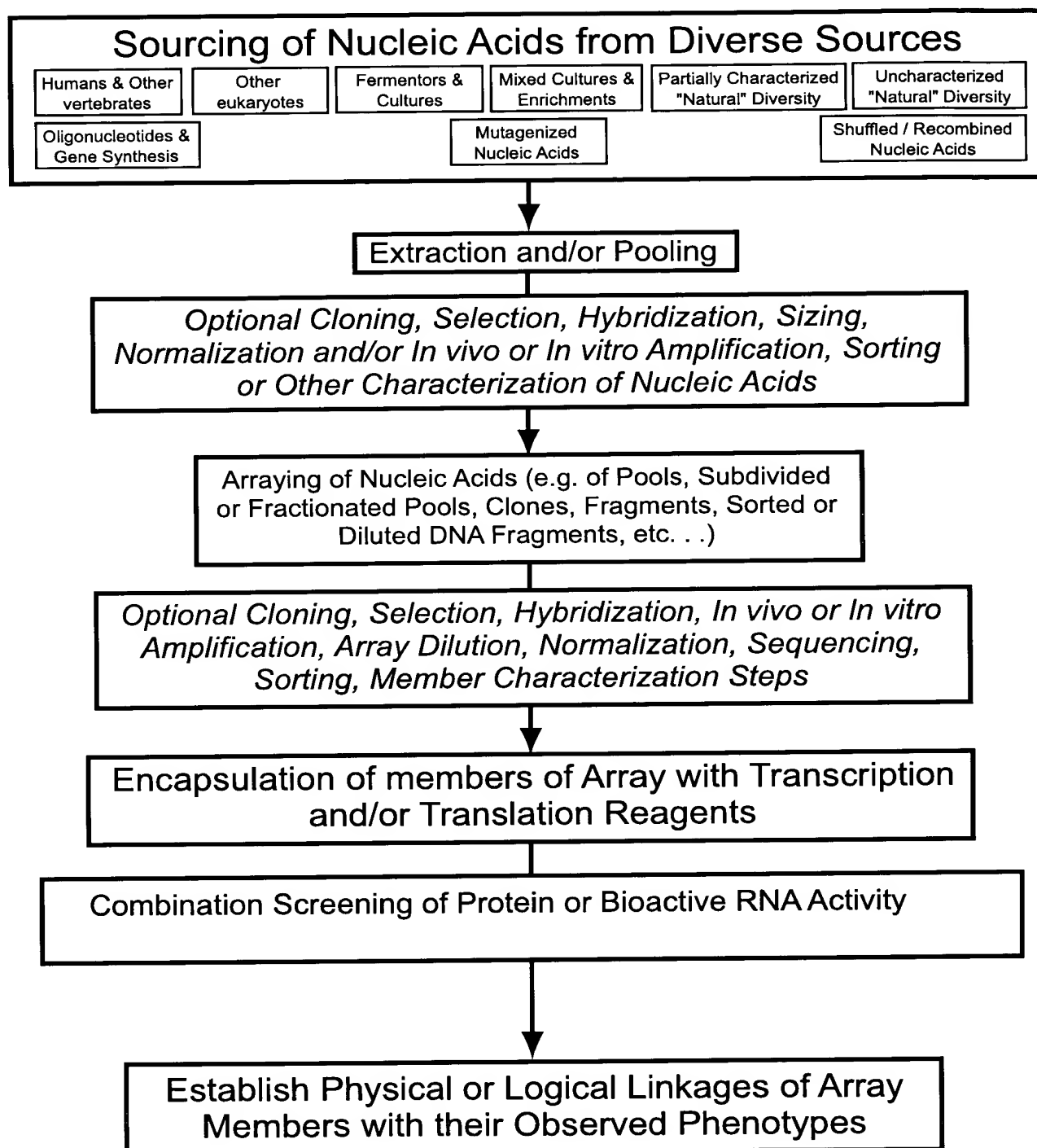


Fig. 30

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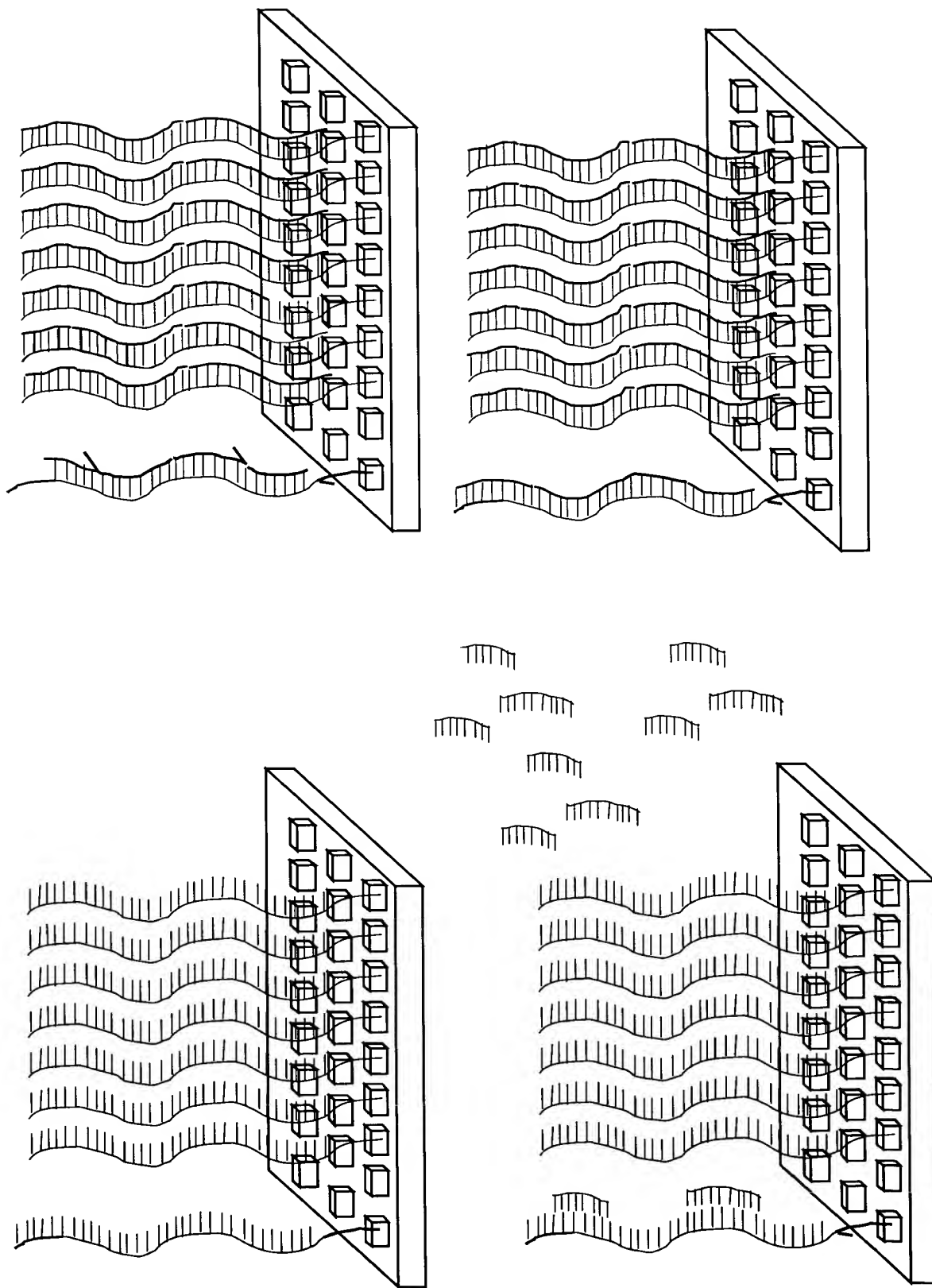


Fig. 31

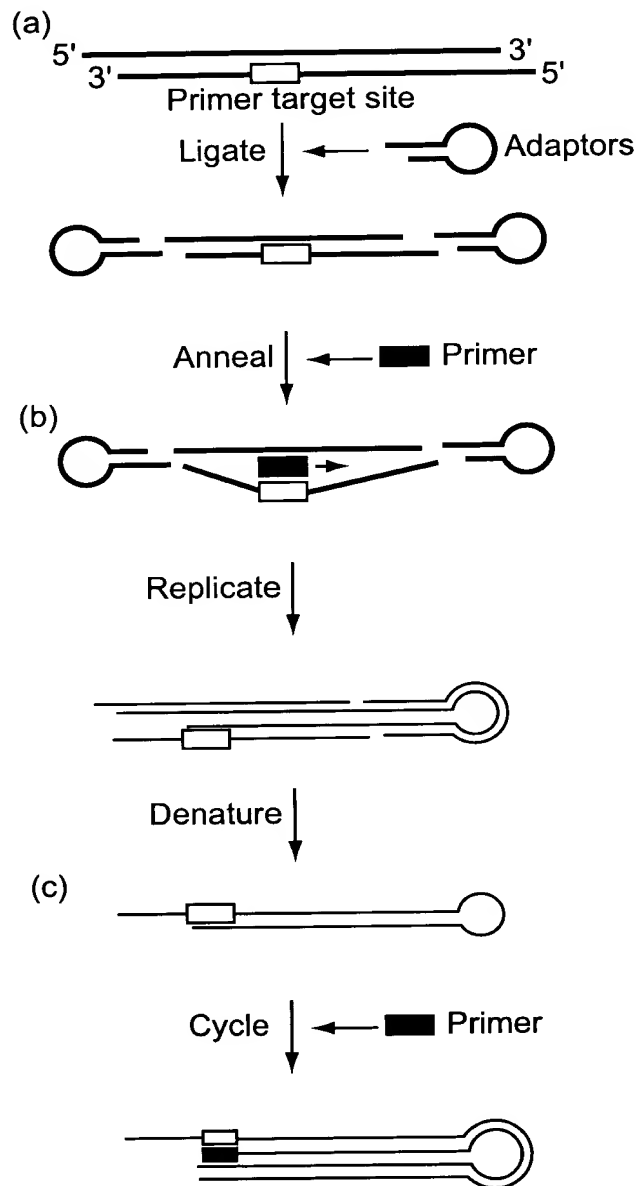
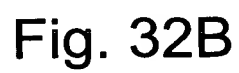


Fig. 32A



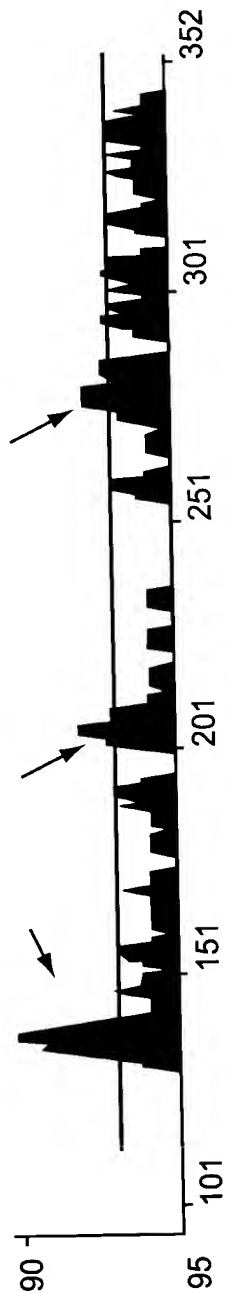


Fig. 33